UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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09/777,728	02/05/2001	Gregory P. Mockett	4289.1	6077

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TRASK BRITT
P.O. BOX 2550
SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84110

EXAMINER
NASH, LASHANYA RENEE

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2153	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/777,728	MOCKETT ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	LaShanya R Nash	2153

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>05 February 2001</u>.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
   closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-27</u> is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-27</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some *   c) ☐ None of:

   1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
      application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-27 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the
United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application
by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this
title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Mohan et

al. (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0005033), hereinafter referred to as

Mohan.

In reference to claim 1, Mohan discloses a client-server independent

intermediary mechanism (IIM), which is employed to mediate communication between a

client and web server, so as to easily transfer customized information through a packet-

based network (i.e. Internet), (paragraph [0036], lines 1-15 and paragraph [0038], lines

6-8). Mohan disclose that the IIM system comprises:

- A user computer including a client-side browser (CSB) configured for

  communication over a packet-based network, (paragraph [0037], lines 1-7;

  paragraph [0057], lines 1-3; and Figure 2); and

- A destination server computer configured for communication over a

  packet-based network, wherein the destination server computer contains

information, (paragraph [0037], lines 1-7; paragraph [0003], lines 1-3; and

Figure 2);

- An intermediary server configured for communication over the packet-

  based network positioned between the user computer and the destination

  computer, wherein the intermediary server computer comprises a server-

  side browser (SSB) configured for filtering information transmitted

  between the user computer and the destination server computer in

  accordance with a user's preferences, (paragraph [0037], lines 1-7;

  paragraph [0045], line 1 to [0047], line 7; paragraph [0062], lines 1-

  10;Figure 2; and Figure 4).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2,4-5,8-9,12-13,17,19,21,and 25-26 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mohan as applied to claims above, and

further in view of Pazandak, Paul (Project Summary-Intermediary Architecture

Infrastructure [online]), hereinafter referred to as Pazandak.

In reference to claims 2, 8, and 12, Mohan explicitly discloses the

aforementioned client-server system [claim2] is inclusive of an intermediary server

[claim 8] and integrated IIM applications/SSB [claim 12], (paragraph [0038], lines 6-8;

paragraph [0045], line 1 to [0047], line 7; Figure 2; and Figure 4). Mohan further

discloses the IIM system comprises: a bi-directional gateway between a user computer

and destination server, (paragraph [0040], lines 7-10); a SSB controlling the bi-

directional gateway, (paragraph [0044], lines 16-21 and paragraph [0045], lines 5-9); a

markup language graphical user interface (MLGUI) using application utilities of the

CSB for simulating functions and appearance of the CSB and further providing user

access to server-side utilities not found in the CSB, (paragraph [0045], lines 1-5;

paragraph [0053], lines 1-5; paragraph [0054], line 1 to paragraph [0056], line 3; and

Figure 5); and a Profile Engine (PE) in communication with the MLGUI for gathering

profile data including user demographics, surfing history, and habits from a user

interacting with the SSB, (paragraph [0047], line 1 to paragraph [0048], line 12) . In

addition, Mohan discloses an IIM engine to accomplish remote IIM functions

(paragraph [0044], lines 4-7) However, Mohan does not disclose: a dynamic markup

language rewriter engine in communication with the MLGUI and the PE for dynamically

analyzing, filtering, and rewriting the information transmitted between the user

computer and the destination server computer in accordance with the profile data and

user preference's. Nonetheless, these would have been obvious modifications to the

IIM server disclosed by Mohan to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention.

In an analogous art, Pazandak discloses the Intermediary Architecture (IA)

Infrastructure that filters communications between web clients and web servers through

a web proxy sever (page 2, paragraph 4). Pazandak further discloses employing the

intermediary server for augmentation of web server functionality. Specifically,

Pazandak discloses the IA dynamically intercepting and replacing web page content in

accordance with a designated database prior to returning the requested page to the

client (page 2, paragraph 4; page 3, paragraph 2; and page 4, paragraphs 4-5).

Thus, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been so motivated to implement

dynamic markup language rewriter engine into the IIM components, so as to increase

the functionality of the IIM system for providing web page regeneration and thereby

enabling dynamic filtering of inappropriate Internet content.

In reference to claim 17, Mohan teaches a method for employing the IIM that

comprises: logging into a server-side browser, (paragraph [0057], lines 1-3 and Figure

6); and requesting information from a Web site on the Internet through a SSB, the SSB

receiving the requested information and displaying the information in the SSB

(paragraph [0058], lines 1-7; paragraph [0059], lines 1-4; and Figure 6). Mohan does

not teach the SSB browser rewriting the requested information from the web site.

Nonetheless, dynamic web page content modification through an intermediary server

was well known in the art at the time of invention, as evidenced by Pazandak.

Therefore, this modification to the IIM methodology as taught by Mohan would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention.

Pazandak explicitly teaches an intermediary architecture supporting dynamic

replacement of web page content in order to augment to the functionality of a web

server (page 2, paragraph 4; page 3, paragraph 2; and page 4, paragraphs 4-5). Thus,

one of ordinary skill in the art would have been so motivated to accordingly modify the

IIM method, in order to dynamically filter Internet content on an individually

customizable basis (Cirasole column 2, lines 46-50).

In reference to claim 19, Mohan shows a client-server IIM system (Figure 2) that

comprises: a user computer hosting a client-side browser for viewing markup language

documents and multimedia files distributed over a packet-based network (i.e. Internet),

(paragraph [0037], lines 1-7; paragraph [0038], lines 6-8; [0057], lines 1-3; and [0004],

lines 1-10); a SSB server computer configured to communicate with the user computer

over the packet-based network (i.e. Internet), the SSB server hosting a SSB, (paragraph

[0037], lines 1-7; paragraph [0038], lines 3-8; paragraph [0044], lines 4-7; and Figure 4);

and a destination server computer configured to communicate with the SSB server

computer and hosting the information in the form of a web page, (paragraph [0037],

lines 1-7 and paragraph [0003], line 3 to [0004], line 4). However, Mohan does not

explicitly show the client-side browser executing applets and plug-in files. Nonetheless,

client side browsers that execute applets and plug-in files were well known in the art the

time of the invention, as evidenced by Pazandak. Thus, this modification to the IIM

system of Mohan would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention.

Pazandak explicitly shows web clients that employ browser plug-in files, and

applets to provide additional functionality to the browser (page 1, paragraph 2). As a

result, one of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the advantages of accordingly modifying the client-side browser of the IIM system, in order to increase the flexibility and scalability of web clients. This subsequently increases the available software to better support to a wide range of intended uses of the Internet (Pazandak page 1, paragraph 2, lines 3-4).

In reference to claim 4, Mohan and Pazandak disclose that server-side utilities supported by the IIIM system comprise: data storage, (Mohan paragraph [0047], lines 1-9 and paragraph [0048], lines 8-12); and static information delivery (i.e. web pages), (Mohan paragraph [0058], lines 1-7 and paragraph [0059], lines 1-4).

In reference to claims 5, 9, and 13, Mohan and Pazandak show that the IIM server applications/SSB comprise: a database configured for communication with the PE and the DMLRE for storing the profile data, (Mohan paragraph [0048], lines 8-12; paragraph [0090], line 1 to paragraph [0091], line 9; and Figure 4).

In reference to claim 21, Mohan and Pazandak teach that the IIM applications/SSB comprise: a MLGUI for display on the CSB, wherein the server-side utilities include buttons, menus and tools needed for interacting with the packet-based network (i.e. Internet) are not provided by the CSB, but are provided within the MLGUI of the SSB, (Mohan paragraph [0079], line 1 to paragraph [0081], line 11 and Figure 8).

In reference to claim 25, Mohan and Pazandak show the IIM system comprises a profiling engine (PE) that is configured for: displaying information gathering interfaces to a user using a Web page within the MLGUI, (Mohan paragraph [0047], line 1 to paragraph [0048], line 12; paragraph [0087], lines 1-7; and paragraph [0095], lines 1-7); the user inputting, directly or indirectly, profile data into the information gathering interfaces, (Mohan paragraph [0061], lines 2-6; paragraph [0092], lines 6-8; and paragraph [0095], lines 1-7); communicating the profile data to the IIM applications/SSB, (Mohan paragraph [0096], lines 1-4); tracking an entire network browsing experience of the user as additional profile data, (Mohan paragraph [0047], lines 1-9; paragraph [0061], lines1-9; and [0064], lines 1-5); and communicating such profile data to the SSB, (Mohan paragraph [0093], lines 1-4 and paragraph [0096], lines 1-7).

In reference to claim 26, Mohan and Pazandak show that the IIM system profile engine further comprises: a database on the IIM application/SSB server computer, wherein combined profile data and the additional profile data may be recorded, (Mohan paragraph [0048], lines 8-12 and paragraph [0061], lines 1-6); stored, (Mohan paragraph [0047], line1 to paragraph [0048], line 12 and paragraph [0061], lines 6-9); referenced, (Mohan paragraph [0096], lines 5-7); indexed, (Mohan paragraph [0090], lines 3-5); and retrieved, (Mohan paragraph [0090], lines 8-10 and paragraph [0091], lines 4-6).

Claims 3 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mohan and Pazandak as applied to claims above, and further in view of Schleimer et al. (US Patent 6,108,655), hereinafter referred to as Schleimer.

In reference to claims 3 and 20, Mohan and Pazandak explicitly disclose: an IIM applications/SSB that comprise a MLGUI for display on a CSB [claim 20], (Mohan paragraph [0045], lines 1-5; paragraph [0053], lines 1-5; paragraph [0054], line 1 to paragraph [0056], line 3; and Figure 5); and a client side browser located on the client computer within the IIM system [claims 3,20], (Mohan paragraph [0037], lines 1-7; paragraph [0057], lines 1-3; and Figure 2). However, the references do not explicitly disclose the application utilities of the CSB comprising parsers and interpreters. Nonetheless, browsers comprising parsers and interpreter components were well known in the art at the time of the invention, as evidenced by Schleimer. Therefore, the modification to the IIM system would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention.

In an analogous art, Schleimer discloses a client side web browser that employs the incorporated parser and interpreter components in order to implement a browser command for caching images of new HTML objects (column 5, lines 42-54). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to accordingly modify the CSB utilities of the IIM in order for embedded images and other large files to be cached, thereby decreasing network latency and increasing system performance (Schleimer column 4, lines 39-49).

Claims 6-7, 10-11,15, and 22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Mohan and Pazandak as applied to claims above, and further

in view of Cirasole et al. (US Patent 5,987,606), hereinafter referred to as Cirasole.

In reference to claims 6 and 10, Mohan and Pazandak teach substantial features

of the claimed invention as previously evidenced, specifically IIM applications

communicating with established databases to perform user-specific functions (e.g.

dynamic web page regeneration), (Mohan paragraph [0047], line 1 to paragraph [0048],

line 12 and Pazandak page 4, paragraphs 4-5). However, the references do not teach

that user preference comprises a value filter accessible by the PE and theDMLRE.

In an analogous art, Cirasole teaches a system and method for providing

individual end-user customizable access control filtering of Internet content (column 2,

lines 52- 61). Cirasole further discloses utilizing a server that executes filtering

schemes, which in turn accesses an individualized database of a plurality of filtering

elements associated with users (column 2, line 65 to column 3, line 11). It would have

been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the IIM system as disclosed, to

include a database of filter elements to communicate with IIM engines, so as to support

filtering of Internet content received by users on an individually customizable basis

(Cirasole column 2, lines 46-50).

In reference to claims 7 and 11, Mohan, Pazandak, and Cirasole show the IIM

system and server: receiving content from a destination server and rewriting the

content, (Pazandak page 3, paragraph 2 and page 4, paragraphs 4-5); referencing a

database and accessing the value filters to modify content in accordance with the value

filters, (Cirasole column 2, line 65 to column 3, line 11 and column 5, lines 8-25); and

displaying content from a destination server on the MLGUI of the IIM, (Mohan

paragraph [0055], lines 1-4).

In reference to claim 15, Mohan and Pazandak teach: rewriting web pages to

modify content, (Pazandak page 3, paragraph 2 and page 4, paragraphs 4-5), but does

not explicitly disclose removing web page images. This modification would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, as evidenced by

Cirasole.

Cirasole teaches removing Internet data (e.g. web page images) based on

content filters (Cirasole column 5, lines 8-25 and column 1, lines 48-50). One of ordinary

skill in the art would have been so motivated to accordingly modify the IIM system as

disclosed by the references, to rewrite web pages, so as to eliminate images thereby

preventing access to objectionable information (Cirasole column 1, lines 30-35).

In reference to claim 22, Mohan and Pazandak teach substantial features

of the claimed invention specifically: an IIM DMLRE located on the intermediary server

(i.e. SSB server), (Mohan paragraph [0044], lines 4-7 and Pazandak page 4, paragraph

4-5); servers configured for utilizing markup language, scripting code, applets, files and

other data objects embedded within web pages, (Pazandak page 1, paragraph 2 and

page 4, paragraph 8 to page 5, paragraph 1); referencing a profile database on the SSB

server, (Mohan [0048], lines 8-12); rewriting the web page content in accordance with a

database, (Pazandak page 4, paragraph 4-5); and displaying content with the MLGUI of

the SSB, (Mohan paragraph [0055], lines 1-4). However, the references do not teach

the IIM engine referencing a profile database and value filters, for subsequent rewriting

of web content in accordance. Nonetheless, referencing filters and user profile data for

modifying web content were well known in the art at the time of the invention, as

evidenced by Cirasole.

Cirasole discloses a system and method for providing individual end-user

customizable access control filtering of Internet content by referencing an individualized

database containing a plurality of filtering elements associated with users (column 2,

line 65 to column 3, line 11). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the

art to modify the IIM system as disclosed, to include a database of filter elements to

communicate with the DMLRE and PE of the IIM system, so as to support filtering of

Internet content received by users on an individually customizable basis (Cirasole

column 2, lines 46-50).

In reference to claims 23, Mohan, Pazandak, and Cirasole show that the

intermediary server (i.e. SSB server) system rewrites content through: consulting a

value filter (VF) for rules, libraries, and data sets required by a particular value provided

by the VF in accordance with the profile database, (Cirasole column 3, 3-11; column 4,

lines 10-20; and column 4, lines 31-34).

In reference to claim 24, Mohan, Pazandak, and Cirasole disclose that the IIM system

rewrites content by: filling in forms elements within Web pages and submitting

completed form elements on behalf of the user without user intervention or displaying in

the MLGUI, (Pazandak page 3, paragraph 2; page 4, paragraph 4-5 and Mohan [0087],

line 1 to paragraph [0088], line 6).

Claims 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Mohan and Pazandak as applied to claims above, and further in view of

Thompson, Craig (Intermediary Architecture: Interposing Middleware Object

Services between Web Client and Server [online]), hereinafter referred to as

Thompson.

In reference to claim 14, Mohan and Pazandak disclose that the functionality of

the IIM system includes rewriting Web pages to modify the content (e.g. image),

(Pazandak page 3, paragraph 2 and page 4, paragraphs 4-5). However, the references

fail to disclose explicitly text language translation. However, utilizing intermediary

architecture to provide translation was well known in the art at the time of the invention,

as evidenced by Thompson. Thus, one of ordinary skill in the art would have readily

recognized the advantages to implementing this modification to the IIM system at the

time of the invention.

In an analogous art, Thompson discloses an Intermediary Architecture (IA) to

interpose services between Web clients and Web servers and as a result, creating Web

brokers (page 1, paragraph 3). Thompson further discloses translingual translation as one of the various services that can be implemented via an intermediary architecture, (page 3, paragraph 5). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to implement the aforementioned modification, in order to interactively augment documents that are retrieve via the web, thereby creating personalized web documents.

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mohan and Pazandak as applied to claims above, and further in view of Brown et al. (US Patent 6,405,192), hereinafter referred to as Brown.

In reference to claim 16, Mohan, Pazandak show: rewriting Web page to modify content (e.g. image), (Pazandak page 3, paragraph 2 and page 4, paragraphs 4-5). However, the references fail to explicitly show replacing Web page images. Nonetheless, replacing images embedded within web pages were well known in the art at the time of the invention as evidenced by Brown. Therefore, the modification to the IIM applications/browser would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention.

In an analogous art, Brown discloses a browser that dynamically executes customized modifications of web page content, (e.g. replacing images) based on the presence of user-specified criteria in the current web page or pre-fetched web pages (column 6, lines 33-48). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been so motivated to implement this modification to the IIM system in order to provide automatic filtering of images that may be inappropriate for some users.

Claims 18 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Mohan and Pazandak, as applied to claims above, and further in view of

Gabber et al. (US Patent   5,961,593), hereinafter referred to as Gabber.

In reference to claim 18, Mohan and Pazandak disclose the IIM methodology to

include providing identification information to websites via IIM applications (Mohan

paragraph [0062], lines 1-10). However, the references do not disclose the IIM system

providing anonymous or fictitious information to the Web site such that the Web site

does not know the identity of a user requesting the information. Nevertheless, providing

anonymous web browsing was well known in the art at the time of the invention, as

evidenced by Gabber. Thusly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art at the time of the invention to modify the IIM method as disclosed by the references.

In an analogous art, Gabber discloses a system and method for anonymous

personalized Internet browsing. The method disclosed employs a web proxy server that

substitutes user-specific identifiers such that the receiving web sites are prevented from

determining the identity of the user (column 3, lines 32-35 and column 3, lines 39-46).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been so motivated to accordingly modify the

IIM method in order to extend the functionality of the system to provide substitute user-

specific data so as to ensure that users can browse the Web in safe anonymous

manner, while visiting sites that require personalized information to be transmitted

(Gabber column 2, lines 3-13).

In reference to claim 27, although Mohan and Pazandak teach substantial features of the claimed invention, specifically a PE containing profile data, (Mohan paragraph [0047], line 1 to paragraph [0048], line 12), the references do not teach: the PE further comprising a database utility that separates and flags identifying data, or the data that would reveal the identity of or provide access to the user, within the combined profile data from descriptive data within the combined profile data. However, separating and flagging data that would possibly reveal the identify of a computer user was well known in the art at the time of the invention, as evidenced by Gabber. Therefore, this modification to the PE within the IIM system would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention.
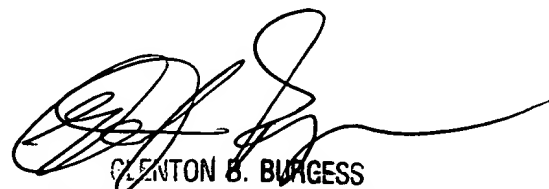
Gabber teaches a central proxy server system that removes and flags user-specific data that would be received by a server site to subsequently identify the user (column 5, line 65 to column 6, line 11 and column 10, lines 30-37). Gabber further teaches maintaining a database of separated user-specific information, (column 7, lines 34-38). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been so motivated to implement the aforementioned utility so as provide IIM users the appropriate level of security, thereby allowing the user to feel comfortable sending information over the Web, (Mohan paragraph [0010], lines 9-13).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LaShanya R Nash whose telephone number is (703) 305-8910. The examiner can normally be reached on 9am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached on (703) 305-4792. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

GLENTON B. BURGESS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100